

new not, till I *met*
Ceres' now departed seat. *Dryden.*
look back to fec,
love we never muſt *meet* again. *Dryden.*
another.
come to the end of the lake, the moun-
range higher, till at laſt they *meet.* *Addiſon.*
eated with; to light on.
red mouths, a hundred tongues,
thoſe horrid crimes repeat,
ſuffinments thoſe crimes have *met.* *Dryden.*
tute, whether bleſt or curſt,
tempt, or while compaſſion firſt. *Pope.*
me no greater joy,
labours meet a proſperous end. *Granville.*
different parts.
mobility and flower
ts to ſolemnize this feaſt. *Milton.*
cloſe face to face,
offitiſy,
come together.
a day to *meet* in together. 2 *Mac.* xiv. 21.
f that building happily *met* together, and
ged themſelves into that delicate order,
y great chance that parts them. *Tillotſon.*
To light on; to find;
to experience of ſervice abroad, he maketh
as any nation he *meeth* with. *Spenser.*
ny things worthy of obſervation. *Bacon.*
you mourn, while moſt have *met*
ps, and by as vile a cheat. *Creech.*
with pleaſure and virtue, was invented by
d before Socrates. *Addiſon.*
and force does one *meet* with in theſe ſhort
et you amazed to ſee ſo much hiſtory
a compaſs? *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*
To join.
oak ſhall *meet* with us. *Shakespeare.*
To encounter; to engage.
uffered this diſordered ſpring,
f *met* with the fall of leaf. *Shakespeare.*
Royal miſtreſs,
with more than brutal fury
rince. *Rowe's Ambitious Step-mother.*
bivate; *occurrere obſecto.*
farther, it is good to *meet* with an object
removed, the concluſion of experience
to the preſent will not be found. *Bacon.*
ray.
to the man of buſineſs with reluctance,
to the viſits of a friend with facility, and
neſs of deſire. *South.*
Our *meeting* hearts
and marriage made us one. *Rowe.*
as, theſe rivers *meet* at ſuch a place and
m *meet.*] One that accoſts another.
There are beſide
to, to whoſe venom'd found
youth doth always liſten. *Shakespeare.*
m *meet.*] *Conventio.*
and huſbands of thoſe, whoſe relief this
ds, were of the houſhold of faith, then
ldren ought not to be ſtrangers to the
it, if they want it. *Sprat's Sermons.*
ave been left out of all *meetings* except
converſation hath degenerated. *Swift.*
ed on him; let's appoint him a *meeting*,
th a fine baited delay. *Shakespeare.*
aſſembly of Diſſenters.
e *meeting* of two rivers.
f, [*meeting and baſe.*] Place where Diſ-
withſhip.
ve him that the churches were ſo many
I ſoon made him eaſy. *Addiſon.*
jective.] Filty; properly.
om *meet.*] Fitneſs; propriety.
om *Hemicran,* *migrain,* *megrim,* $\mu\eta\mu\rho\rho\rho\rho$
e head.
or vertigo there is an obtenebration joined
of turning round. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
in ſhades from day's deteſted glare,
ever on her penſive bed,
and *megrin* at her head. *Pope.*
To mingle. *Anſ-*
guy, Saxon. See *MANY.* *Meſnie, Fr.*
lick ſervants.
d up their *minny*; *fray* took horſe;
to follow, and attend. *Shakespeare.*

MELANAGOGUES. *n. f.* [from μέλας and γυναι.] Such medicines as are suppos'd particularly to purge off black choler.

MELANCHOLIC. *adj.* [from melancholy.] Disordered with melancholy; fanciful; hypochondriacal; gloomy.

The king found himself in the head of his army, after so many accidents and melancholic perplexities. *Clarendon.*

If he be mad, or angry, or melancholic, or sprightly, he will paint whatever is proportionable to any one. *Dryden.*

The commentators on old Aristotle, 'tis urg'd, in judgment vary :
They to their own conceits have brought
The image of his general thought :
Jilt as the melancholic eye
Sees fleets and armies in the sky.

MELANCHOLY. *n. f.* [*melancholia*, Fr. from μέλας; and χολή.]

1. A disease, suppos'd to proceed from a redundancy of black bile; but it is better known to arise from too heavy and too viscific blood : its cure is in evacuation, nervous medicines, and powerful stimuli. *Quincy.*

2. A kindnefs of madness, in which the mind is always fix'd on one object.

I have neither the scholar's melancholy, which is emulation; nor the musician's, which is fantastical; nor the courtier's, which is proud; nor the soldier's, which is ambitious; nor the lawyer's, which is polittick; nor the lady's, which is nice; nor the lover's, which is all thefe; but it is a melancholy of mine own, compounded of many simples, extracted from many objects, and indeed, the fundry contemplation of my travels, in which my own rumination wraps me in a most humorous sadness. *Shakspeare. As you like it.*

3. A gloomy, pensive, discontented temper.

He protested unto them, that he had only been to seek solitary places by an extreme melancholy that had possessed him. *Sidney, b. ii.*

All these gifts come from him; and if we murmur here, we may at the next melancholy be troubled that God did not make us angels. *Taylor's holy Living.*

This melancholy flatters, but unmans you;
What is it else but penury of soul.

A lazy froth, a number of the mind ? *Dryden.*

MELANCHOLY, *adj.* [*melancolique*, French.]

1. Gloomy; dismal.

Think of all our miseries
But as some melancholy dream, which has awak'd us
To the renewing of joys. *Denham's Sapho.*

If in the melancholy shades below,
The flames of friends and lovers cease to glow;
Yet mine shall faster last, mine undecay'd,
Burn on through death, and animate my shade. *Pope.*

2. Diseased with melancholy; fanciful; habitually dejected.

How now, sweet Frank; art thou melancholy. *Shakspeare.*

He observes Lamech more than usual, and imagines it to be from a suspicion he has of his wife Adah, whom he loved. *Lacke.*

MELICERIS. *n. f.* [μελικερύς.]

Meliceris is a tumour inclosed in a cystis, and consisting of matter like honey : it gathers without pain, and gives way to preffure, but returns again. If the matter forming it resembles milk curds, the tumour is called atheroma; if like honey, meliceris; and if composed of fat, or a fleshy substance, featomata. *Sharp's Surgery.*

MELILOT. *n. f.* [*melilot*, Fr. *melilotus*, Latin.] A plant.

The melilot hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement arises the pointal, which afterward becomes a naked capsule, that is, not hid in the empalement, as in trefoil, pregnant with one or two roundish seeds : the leaves grow by threes on the foot-stalks, and the flowers are produced in a spike. *Miller.*

To MELIORATE. *v. a.* [*meliorer*, Fr. from *melior*.] To better; to improve.

Grafting meliorates the fruit; for that the nourishment is better prepared in the stock than in the crude earth. *Bacon.*

But when we graft, or buds inoculate,
Nature by art we nobly meliorate. *Denham.*

A man ought by no means to think, that he should be able so much as to alter or meliorate the humour of an ungrateful perion by any acts of kindness. *Saunders's Sermons.*

Castration serves to meliorate the flesh of those beasts that suffer it. *Graunt.*

Much labour is requir'd in trees.
Well must the ground be digg'd, and better dress'd,
New soil to make, and meliorate the rest. *Dryden's Virg.*

MELIORATION. *n. f.* [*melioration*, Fr. from *meliorate*.] Improvement; act of bettering.

For the melioration of musick there is yet much left in this point of exquisite comforts, to try. *Bacon.*

MELIORITY. *n. f.* [from *melior*.] State of being better.

Men incline unto them which are softest, and least in their way, in despite of them that hold them hardest to it; so that this colour of meliority and pre-eminence is a sign of weakness. *Bacon's Collection of Good and Evil.*

The

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the discernable ends of them, the *meliority* above what was necessary to be, do evince, by a reflex argument, that it is the workmanship not of blind mechanism, but of an intelligent and benign agent. *Bentley*

To *MELLO. v. n.* [*melor, se melor, Fr.*] To mix; to meddle. *Obsolete.*

With fathers fits not with such things to *mell.* *Spenser.*
Here is a great deal of good matter
Loft for lack of telling.

Now I see thou dost but clatter,
Harm may come of *melling.* *Spenser's Pastorals.*

MELLI'FEROUS. adj. Productive of honey. *Did.*

MELLI'FICATION. n. f. [*mellifico, Latin.*] The art or practice of making honey; production of honey.

In judging of the constitution of the air, many things besides the weather ought to be observed: in some countries, the silence of grasshoppers, and want of *mellification* in bees. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

MELLI'FLUENCE. n. f. [*mel and fluo, Latin.*] A honied flow; a flow of sweetness.

MELLI'FLUENT. adj. [*mel and fluo, Latin.*] Flowing with *MELLI'FLUOUS.* } honey; flowing with sweetness.

A *mellifluous* voice, as I am a true knight. *Shakespeare.*

As all those things which are most *mellifluous* are soonest changed into cholera and bittersols, so are our vanities and pleasures converted into the bitterest sorrows and repentances. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Innumerable songsters, in the freshening shade
Of new-sprung leaves, their modulations mix
Mellifluous. *Thomson's Spring, l. 605.*

MEL'LOW. adj. [*meappa, soft, Saxon, Skinner* more nearly from *mollis, molle, mallow, mellow*; though *r* is indeed easily changed into *l* in common speech.]

1. Soft with ripeness; full ripe.
A storm, or robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my *mellow* hangings, and my leaves. *Shak.*
An apple in my hand works different effects upon my senses: my eye tells me it is green; my nose, that it hath a *mellow* scent; and my taste, that it is sweet. *Digby.*

A little longer,
And nature drops him down without your fin,
Like *mellow* fruit, without a winter form. *Dryden.*

2. Soft in found.
Of seven smooth joints a *mellow* pipe I have,
Which with his dying breath *Damatas* gave. *Dryden.*

3. Soft; unctuous.
Camomile sheweth *mellow* grounds fit for wheat. *Bacon.*

4. Drunk; melted down with drink.
Greedy of physicians frequent fees,
From female *mellow* praise he takes degrees. *Roscommon.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or *mellow*,
Thou'rt such a telly, touchy, pleasant fellow;
Haft so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Addison.*

To *MEL'LOW. v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ripen; to mature; to soften by ripeness; to ripen by age.
Lord *Aubrey Vere*
Was done to death, and more than fo, my father;
Even in the downfall of his *mellow'd* years. *Shakespeare.*

The royal tree hath left us royal fruit,
Which *mellow'd* by the stealing hours of time,
Will well become the feat of majesty. *Shakespeare. Rich. II.*

On foreign mountains may the sun refine
The grape's soft juice, and *mellow* it to wine. *Addison.*

2. To fatten.
They plow in the wheat stubble in December; and if the weather prove frosty to *mellow* it, they do not plow it again till April. *Mortimer's Flub.*

3. To mature to perfection.
This episode is not only now the most pleasing entertainment of the *Æneis*, but was so accounted in his own age, and before it was *mellowed* into that reputation which time has given it. *Dryden.*

To *MEL'LOW. v. n.* To be matured; to ripen.
Though no stone tell thee what I was, yet thou
In my grave's inside feel'st, what thou art now;
Yet thou'rt not yet to good, till us death lay
To ripe and *mellow* there, we're stubborn clay. *Donne.*

MEL'LOWNESS. n. f. [from *mellow*.]

1. Maturity of fruits; ripeness; softness by maturity.
My reason can consider greenness, maturity, or coldness, singly, and without relation to any other quality that is painted in me by the same apple. *Digby of Bodies.*

The Spring, like youth, fresh blossoms doth produce,
But Autumn makes them ripe, and fit for use:
So age a mature *mellowness* doth fet
On the green profusions of youthful heat. *Denham.*

2. Maturity; full age.

MELOCOTON. n. f. [*melocotene, Spanish; malum cotoneum, Latin.*] A quince. *Obsolete.*

In apricots, peaches, or *melocotones* upon a wall, the greatest

fruits are towards the bottom. *Bach's*
MELODIOUS, *adj.* [from *melody*.] *Musical*; harmonious.
 Fountains! and ye that warble, as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs! warbling tune his praise. *Milton*.
 And oft with holy hymns he charm'd their ears;
 A musick more *melodious* than the spheres. *Dryden*.
MELODIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *melodious*.] *Musically*; harmoniously.
MELODIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *melodious*.] *Harmoniousness*; musicalness.
MELODY, *n. f.* [*μελωδία*.] *Musick*; harmony of sound.
 The prophet David having singular knowledge into poetry alone but in musick also, judg'd them both to be things most necessary for the house of God, left behind him for that purpose a number of divinely indited poems, and was farther the author of adding unto poetry *melody* in publick prayer, *melody* both vocal and instrumental, for the raising up of mens hearts, and the sweetening of their affections towards God. *Hooker*, *b. v.*
Epb. v. 19.
 Singing and making *melody* in your hearts to the Lord.
 Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs,
 And husht with buzzing night flies to thy slumber;
 Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,
 And lull'd with founds of sweetest *melody*. *Shakespeare*.
 Lend me your fongs, ye nightingales: Oh pour
 The mazy-rivined soul of *melody*
 Into my varied verse. *Thomson's Spring*, *l. 570*.
MELON, *n. f.* [*melon*, *Fr. melo*, *Latin*.]
 1. A plant.
 The flower of the *melon* consists of one leaf, which is of the expanded bell shape, cut into several segments, and exactly like those of the cucumber: some of these flowers are barren, not adhering to the embrio; others are fruitful, growing upon the embrio, which is afterwards changed into a fruit, for the most part of an oval shape, smooth or wrinkled, and divided into three feminal apartments, which seem to be cut into two parts, and contain many oblong seeds. *Miller*.
 2. The fruit.
 We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely; the cucumbers and the *melons*. *Nunm.* xi. 5.
MELON-THISTLE, *n. f.* [*melocactus*, *Latin*.]
 The whole plant of the *melon-thistle* hath a singular appearance, is very succulent, and hath many angles, which are beset with sharp thorns. *Miller*.
 To MELT, *v. a.* [*mylean*, *Saxon*.]
 1. To dissolve; to make liquid; commonly by heat.
 How they would melt me out of my fat drop by drop, and liquor firmness boots with me! *Shakespeare*.
 When the *melting* fire burneth, the fire causeth the waters to boil. *Isa.* lxiv. 2.
 This price, which is given above the value of the silver in our coin, is given only to preserve our coin from being *melted* down. *Locke*.
 Will a goldsmith give one ounce and a quarter of coined silver for one ounce of bullion, when, by putting it into his *melting* pot, he can make it bullion? *Locke*.
 The rock's high summit in the temple's shade,
 Nor heat could *melt*, nor beating fumes invade. *Pope*.
 If your butter when *melted* tastes of brail, it is your master's fault, who will not allow you a silver saucapan. *Swift*.
 2. To dissolve; to break in pieces.
 To take in pieces this frame of nature, and *melt* it down into its first principles; and then to observe how the divine wisdom wrought all these things into that beautiful composition; is a kind of joy, which pierceth the mind. *Burnet*.
 3. To soften to love or tenders.
 The mighty matter fill'd to see
 That love was in the next degree:
 'Twas but a kindred sound to move,
 For pity *melt* the mind to love. *Dryd. Alexander's Feast*.
 Alas! thy flory melts away my soul. *Addison's Cato*.
 4. To waste away.
 Thou would'st have plung'd thyself
 In general riot, *melted* down thy youth
 In different beds of lust. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens*.
 To MELT, *v. n.*
 1. To become liquid; to dissolve; to be made fluid.
 Let them melt away as waters which run continually. *Psal.*
 The rose is fragrant, but it fades in time;
 The violet sweet, but quickly pass't the prime;
 While lilies hang their heads and soon decay,
 And whiter snow in minutes *melts* away. *Dryden*.
 2. To be softened to pity, or any gentle passion; to grow tender, mild, or gentle.
 I melt, and am not
 Of stronger earth than others. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.
 Dighton and Forrest;
 Albeit, they were flesh't villains, bloody dogs,
 Melting with tenderness and mild compassion,
 Wept like two children in their death's sad story. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
 This said; the mov'd affluents *melt* in tears. *Melting*